Steven P. McDonald, State Bar No. 077368 Christopher J. Martin, State Bar No. 249129 THE MCDONALD LAW FIRM, LC 21 7855 Fay Avenue, Suite 250 La Jolla, California 92037 3 Telephone No.: 858,551,1185 Fax No.: 858.551.1186 4 JUN 0 1 2010 5 Courtney Ann Coyle, State Bar No. 174934 LAW OFFICE OF COURTNEY ANN COYLE BY L MOALISTER, Deputy 1609 Soledad Avenue La Jolla, California 92037-3817 Telephone No.: 858.454.8687 Fax No.: 858.454.8493 Kimberly R. Mettler, State Bar No. 231972 VIEJAS BAND of KUMEYAAY INDIANS Vieias Office of Legal Affairs 5000 Willows Road 10 Alpine, CA 91901 Telephone No.: 619.659.1710 Fax No.: 619.659.1970 12 Attorneys for Petitioner and Plaintiff Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians 14 15 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 16 FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CENTRAL DIVISION 17 37-2010-00083203-CU-TT-CTL 18 VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS, Case No. a federally recognized Indian Tribe, 19 Petitioner and Plaintiff, PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE 20 AND COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE 21 RELIEF PADRE DAM MUNICIPAL WATER 22 DISTRICT, a public agency; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, 23 Respondents and Defendants, 24 25 Petitioner Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, a federally recognized Indian Tribe ("Petitioner" or "Viejas") hereby petitions this Court for issuance of traditional mandamus under 26 California Code of Civil Procedure ("CCP") § 1085, or alternatively, issuance of a writ of mandate 27 under CCP § 1094.5, to the Padre Dam Municipal Water District ("Respondent" or "District") to

Petition for Writ of Mandate and Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief

1) comply with all mitigation measures in the Project's (as defined below) Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program ("MMRP"), 2) comply with California Health and Safety Code ("H&SC") section 7050.5, 3) consider significant new information and prepare subsequent documents under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), and 4) set aside, void or annul the Mitigated Negative Declaration ("MND") upon which approval of the Project was based.

Vicjas also seeks a declaration that Respondent failed to comply with California law in that I) the District approved the Project and allowed, and is poised to continue to allow, the destruction and desecration of a tribal burial ground and ceremonial place, 2) it failed to enforce mitigation measures set forth in the MMRP it adopted when it approved the Project, 3) it failed to consider significant new information and to prepare supplemental CEQA documents, 4) it threatens to impede the NAHC's jurisdiction and ability to carry out its statutorily mandated duties, 5) it has violated Section 7050.5 of the H&SC on numerous occasions, and 6) it has concealed evidence that it had knowledge of that was directly related to the potential cultural and environmental impacts of the Project such that the evidence was not provided to the public or made a part of the administrative record upon which the Project's MND was approved.

Viejas further seeks a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction to stop Project construction pending a hearing on this matter, and an order that no further actions will be approved or taken by District without full compliance with California law based upon an environmental and cultural baseline as it existed prior the unlawful acts of the District.

PARTIES

1. Petitioner and Complainant Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, one of the 12 remaining bands of the Kumeyaay Indian Nation, resides on a 1,600-acre reservation in the Viejas Valley, east of the community of Alpine, in San Diego County. The Viejas Band is recognized as a sovereign government by the United States, with which it maintains a government-to-government relationship. The Viejas Band also continues to share a joint-trust putent with the Barona Band of Kumeyaay Indians ("Barona") for the 15,000 remaining acres of the Capitan Grande Reservation, the heart of which Congress granted to the City of San Diego in the early 1900s over tribal protest, to build El Capitan Grande Reservoir, near Lakeside. The

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Project is located on a 2.5 acre parcel in Lakeside, California, south of Ridge Hill Road and west of Rios Canyon Road and just south of Interstate 8. The Project site is approximately 10-15 miles from the Viejas reservation, approximately 5-10 miles from the Capitan Grande Reservation and is within Viejas' traditional territory.

- 2. For purposes of determining the appropriate disposition of human remains, grave goods and ceremonial items discovered and yet to be discovered at the Project site, Petitioner has been designated the most likely descendants ("MLD") under California law. Petitioner has been delegated MLD responsibilities by the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee ("KCRC"), the entity originally designated as the MLD by the Native American Heritage Commission ("NAHC") in whom the authority to designate the MLD is placed by Public Resources Code § 5097.98. Viejas is a member tribe of KCRC.
- 3. Respondent and Defendant District is a public agency, governed pursuant to the Municipal Water District Law of 1911 as a result of an election held on December 2, 1952. The District provides wholesale water, retail water, recycled water, sewer and recreational services. The District is the lead agency under CEQA responsible for evaluating the environmental and cultural impacts of the Project. Further, as both the lead agency and the applicant for purposes of the Project, the District is responsible for the continued implementation of the Project in a manner that complies with CEQA, its own conditions of Project approval and the laws of the State of California.
- Venue is proper in this Court because the matter contains a CEQA action and the human remains, grave goods, ceremonial items and the Project which are the subject of this action are located near Lakeside, zip code 92021, in this County.
- 5. Petitioner does not know the true names or capacities of the persons or entities sued herein as Does 1 through 10, and therefore sues these respondents by such fictitious names. Petitioner will amend the Petition to set forth the names and capacities of said respondents along with appropriate charging allegations when the same have been ascertained.

CEQA ISSUES

- 6. CEQA must be interpreted "so as to afford the fullest possible protection to the environment within the reasonable scope of the statutory language." Friends of Mammoth v. Board of Supervisors (1972) 8 Cal. App. 3d 247, 259. An environmental impact report ("EIR") is "aptly described as the 'heart of CEQA'" (an "environmental 'alarm bell'"): Its purpose is to inform the public and responsible officials of environmental consequences before a decision is made on a project. Laurel Heights Improvement Assoc. v. University of California (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 392.
- 7. CEQA vests in the lead agency the responsibility to conduct an initial study and to determine in the first instance whether a project has the potential to significantly affect the environment. 14 C.C.R. § 15006(d), § 15063(c)(3). A key purpose of the initial study is to determine whether modification of the project could mitigate significant impacts so that a project may proceed without requiring preparation of an EIR. 14 C.C.R. § 15063(c)(3). "[A]n agency may not approve a project that will have significant environmental impacts if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures that would substantially lessen those effects." Lincoln Place Tenants Assn. v. City of Los Angeles (2007) 155 Cal. App. 4th 425, 445-446 (citing Pub. Res. Code § 21002, §21081).
- 8. When an initial study "has identified potentially significant effects on the environment, but (1) revisions in the project plans or proposals made by ... the applicant before the proposed negative declaration and initial study are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur, and (2) there is no substantial evidence in light of the whole record before the public agency that the project, as revised, may have a significant effect on the environment," the lead agency may prepare a mitigated negative declaration in lieu of an EIR. Pub. Res. Code §§ 21064.5, 21080(c)(2); 14 C.C.R. §§ 15369.5, 15070(b).
- The likely presence of Native American human remains on a proposed project site is a potentially significant environmental effect under CEQA. The existence of a potentially

significant environmental effect triggers a requirement under CEQA to perform an Environmental Impact Report ("EIR") or to incorporate mitigation measures into the project so that it is no longer "fairly arguable" that a potentially significant environmental effect exists. Based on the feeegoing, the District knew, but did not disclose to the tribes or the public, that there was evidence of the likely presence of Native American human remains, grave goods and ceremonial items on the proposed Project site.

- 10. As part of the enforcement process, CEQA provides that a public agency must adopt a mitigation monitoring and reporting program for any project that is approved on the basis of an EIR or mitigated negative declaration to ensure that the mitigation measures that are adopted will be implemented. Pub. Res. Code § 21081.6(a). "The reporting or monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation. (Ibid.) The purpose of these (monitoring) requirements is to ensure that feasible mitigation measures will actually be implemented as a condition of development, and not merely adopted and then neglected or disregarded." Lincoln Place Tenants Assn. v. City of Los Angeles (2007) 155 Cal. App.4th 425, 445-446 citing Federation of Hillstide & Campon Associations v. City of Los Angeles (2004) 83 Cal. App.4th at p. 1261.
- 11. Where a public agency has failed to comply with CEQA, the trial court must 1) was the CEQA determination, finding or decision in whole or in part; 2) mandate that the agency suspend specific activity until the agency complies with CEQA, if the court finds that a specific project activity will prejudice the consideration and implementation of mitigation measures or project alternatives and could result in an adverse physical environmental change; or 3) mandate that the agency take specific action necessary to comply with CEQA. Pub. Res. Code § 21168.9(a); Lincoln Place, 155 Cal. App. 4th at 451. A writ of mandate is an appropriate means of compelling agency enforcement of mitigation measures. Id. citing Pub. Res. Code § 21168.9, C.C.P. § 1085.
- If project circumstances change or new information is discovered after the adoption of a mitigated negative declaration, further environmental review is governed by Pub.
 Res. Code § 21166, Benton v. Board of Supervisors (1991) 226 Cal.App.3d 1467. The agency

must determine whether a subsequent EIR, negative declaration, an addendum, or no further documentation is required to be prepared. 14 C.C.R. § 15162(b).

STATUTORY BACKGROUND

OTHER ISSUES

- 13. Public Resources Code section 5097.9, provides, in relevant part, "No public agency . . . using or occupying public property, or operating on public property . . . on or after July 1, 1977, shall in any manner whatsoever cause severe or irreparable damage to any Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, except on a clear and convincing showing that the public interest and necessity so require."
- 14. Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 5097.94, The NAHC has the following powers and duties:
- g. To bring an action to prevent severe and irreparable damage to, or assure appropriate access for Native Americans to, a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, pursuant to Section 5097.97 [providing for notification of commission by tribe of impending damage, see below]. If the court finds that severe and irreparable damage will occur or that appropriate access will be denied, and appropriate mitigation measures are not available, it shall issue an injunction, unless it finds, on clear and convincing evidence, that the public interest and necessity require otherwise. . . . In any action to enforce the provisions of this subdivision the commission shall introduce evidence showing that such cemetery, place, site, or shrine has been historically regarded as a sacred or sanctified place by Native American people and represents a place of unique historical and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or community.
- k. To mediate, upon application of either of the parties, disputes arising between landowners and known descendents relating to the treatment and disposition of Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials. The agreements shall provide protection to Native American human burials and skeletal remains

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from vandalism and inadvertent destruction and provide for sensitive treatment and disposition of Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods consistent with the planned use of, or the approved project on, the land.

- Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 5097.97, in the event that any Native American tribe advises the commission that a proposed action by a public agency may cause severe or irreparable damage to a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, or may but appropriate access thereto by Native Americans, the commission shall conduct an investigation as to the effect of the proposed action. Where the commission finds, after a public hearing, that the proposed action would result in such damage or interference, the commission may recommend mitigation measures for consideration by the public agency proposing to take such action. If the public agency fails to accept the mitigation measures, and if the commission finds that the proposed action would do severe and irreparable damage to a Native American sanctified cometery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public property, the commission may ask the Attorney General to take appropriate legal action pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 5097.94.
- Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 5097.98, upon the discovery of Native 16. American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located, is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred, as prescribed in this section, with the most likely descendants regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment. For the purposes of this section, "conferral" or "discuss and confer" means the meaningful and timely discussion and pareful consideration of the views of each party, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values, and where feusible, seeking agreement. Each party shall recognize the other's needs and 28 | concerns for confidentiality of information provided to the other.

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- 17. Public Resources Code section 5097.98(d)(1) further provides that "[h]uman remains of a Native American may be an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness," and that (2) "[a]ny items associated with the human remains that are placed or buried with the Native American human remains are to be treated in the same manner as the remains, but do not by themselves constitute human remains."
- 18. Public Resources Code section 5097.98(e) provides, in relevant part, "whenever . . . the landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendants and the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94, if invoked, fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall reinter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

- Petitioner realleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs I through 18, inclusive, as if set forth in full herein.
- 20. In 2004, the District acquired the property that is now the site of the Project. To Viejas' knowledge, no cultural resources due diligence was conducted by the District at the time of acquisition.
- 21. A study dated April 2005 by PBS&J consultants for the Rios Canyon Ranch Water System Feasibility Study and its attachments reference several off-site alternatives for the Project. This off-site alternatives analysis was not part of the MND and was not otherwise provided to tribes or the public.
- 22. In 2006, the California Legislature enacted AB 2641 to amend Public Resources Code sections 5097.91 and 5097.98 relating to burial grounds. The legislature found that: California Native American human remains are not always located within the current boundaries of reservations and therefore are not always covered by the resource protection laws of tribal

governments and that the law's intent is to encourage landowners to consider preservation or avoidance of native human remains, wherever feasible, and encourage culturally sensitive treatment of such remains when preservation is not feasible. The law also made clear that extended discussion between the landowner and the tribe may occur and provide a basis for additional treatment measures. In recognition of the traditional practices of Southern California ladians, the law recognized that human remains may be an inhumation or cremation and be in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness and therefore need not be a perfectly intact, in situ skeleton.

- 23. In or about 2006 or 2007, the District's consultant Black & Veatch Corporation, the Project engineers, retained a consultant, EDAW, Inc. ("EDAW"), to perform a cultural resources survey for the Project site. At that time, the site, SDI-18472, was first recorded by EDAW. The site form recognized that, "No human bones were identified in the excavation sample. However, a large amount of potsherds were found, some of which appeared to have been burnt post-production and could possibly include cremation containers." On information and belief, Viejas alleges that an initial draft report recommended avoidance of the property and that the District demanded that that recommendation be stricken from the later report.
- 24. In or about 2007, Carmen Lucas (Kwaayanii Laguna Indian) was hired by the new Project archaeology consulting firm, ASM Affiliates, Inc. ("ASM"), to conduct Native American monitoring services for the Project's archaeological testing plan. Ms. Lucas was frustrated that no Native American was hired on the prior EDAW survey, as Native American input into the survey could have revealed additional information about the property and its nature. She was provided a Cultural Resources Testing Program Proposal from EDAW dated July 10, 2007. On information and belief, Vicijas alleges that a letter from ASM also recommended avoidance of the property.
- 25. On September 22, 2007, Ms. Lucas sent a letter to ASM expressing Native American Observations and Concerns about the site and additional testing plan. In her letter she expresses several concerns including:

- a. Why was the EDAW report not finalized and available to the Native Monitor?
- b. Why had the District not mowed the grass prior to archaeological testing in order to allow the consultants to better understand the nature of the site and where to intelligently place shovel test pits and testing units?
- c. Why did the testing proposal and testing plan differ regarding transects extending from the milling features?
- d. Why the Project design was already drafted prior to archaeological testing being completed?
- e. Why did this Project design place major Project infrastructure on top of the extensive milling feature which EDW had recommended for avoidance?

Ms. Lucas concludes in her letter that based on what she observed the site should be avoided.

- 26. On September 23, 2007, Clint Linton (Santa Ysabel Indian), also a Project Native Monitor, wrote a letter to the District and the NAHC conveying his Monitoring Report and Recommendations, including: 1) a description of the potential for human remains given the dark midden soil, 2) a recommendation that the site be treated as significant and avoided, 3) a recommendation that if full avoidance cannot take place, that 100 percent data recovery using water screening take place, and 4) that the site be nominated to the Sacred Lands File, pursuant to Public Resources Code sections 5097.96, et seq.
- 27. Through a letter dated October 15, 2007, the District responded to Ms. Lucas' letter dated September 22, 2007. The District stated it was "in the process of collecting information in response to [her] concerns" and that the District "has not received any preliminary cultural survey report or recommendations from any of its consultants." Attached to this letter was a letter dated October 10, 2007 from the principal of EDAW to Black & Vestch relating, among other things, that EDAW is providing assistance to the District in determining potential Project alternatives. As part of this assistance, EDAW developed a scope of services for a program of shovel test pits at the Project site to determine the spatial extent of the cultural resources, but that

the District elected to contract with ASM to conduct the testing, and that EDAW was, therefore, preparing a survey report documenting their initial findings that would be submitted to the District and ASM shortly.

- 28. The final draft EDAW report, dated October 2007, concluded that the site consists of a habitation area with multiple milling features with associated artifacts and midden soils, and that if site avoidance were not possible, an evaluation program would need to be developed and implemented and would consist of a research design and testing program. On information and belief, Viejas alleges that the District or its agents knowingly or recklessly prevented the EDAW report from being put into final form. On information and belief, Viejas alleges that EDAW's original recommendation to the District was to avoid impacts to the site.
- 29. By a report dated January 28, 2008, Black & Veatch provided the District with a Site Alternative Comparison for Archaeological Area Disturbance. The comparison was conducted to determine the disturbance that various alternatives would cause within the identified archaeological area. These alternatives would have saved up to nearly sixty percent of the archaeological area. On information and belief, Viejas alleges the District rejected these alternatives largely to save between \$100,000 to \$200,000. This onsite alternatives analysis, which pre-dated the MND, was not part of the MND nor was it provided to tribes, or the public as part of the CEQA process or any other Project review process.
- 30. In February 2008, ASM prepared for Dudek and Associates and the District an Archaeological Evaluation Report for the Project. The asserted purpose of this report was 1) to evaluate the eligibility of the archaeological site for the California Register of Historic Resources ("CRHR"), 2) determine the site's horizontal boundaries within the purcel, 3) assess the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits at the site, and 4) develop any necessary mitigation measures for adverse impacts to historical resources. The report concluded that although the site had been disturbed by both natural and modern human activities, 1) it retained scientific research potential as well as possibly 2) contained heritage concerns for contemporary Native Americans, and 3) the site appeared eligible for listing on the CRHR. The 2008 ASM report also stated that the District directed Black & Vestch to evaluate several alternatives within the project property

for placement of the flow control facility, reservoir and pump station. The evaluation of those alternatives was not part of the MND nor was it provided to the tribes or the public as part of the CEQA process or other Project review process.

- 31. On March 29, 2008, two forensic canines surveyed the site in order to evaluate the potential for human remains. The Institute for Canine Forensics report indicated that both dogs gave their "trained alert" in the same location independently of each other and without the handler's knowledge of what the other team had done. The location of the alerts was on the lower rock formation. The report stated that the amount of grass on the property made a survey of the exact location of the burial extremely difficult. As set forth further below and as previously alleged, this information was not included as part of the MND nor was it provided to the tribes or the public as part of the CEQA process or other Project review process.
- 32. A draft MND for the project that is the subject of this litigation, "The Eastern Service Area Secondary Connection Project (Ridge Hill Road Facilities)" (the "Project") was prepared by EDAW (who had been retained for the main CEQA document but not the later cultural resource technical work) and released in August 2008. The Project, as described in the MND, consists of a 2.5 million gallon water reservoir, a 12-million-gallon-per-day pump station, a flow control facility (the "Primary Infrastructure") together with approximately 1 mile of new 36-inch pipeline and 0.6 mile of discharge pipeline (the "Pipeline Infrastructure"). The Primary Infrastructure remained as originally shown in 2007 to Monitor Lucas, on top of the rock feature which would be removed. The Pipeline Infrastructure is located west of the Primary Infrastructure and north of Highway 8.
- The MND states that the District would be able to meet district-wide demands under the current conditions without the Project.
 - On August 8, 2008, the District issued a Notice of Completion for the Project.
- The public review period for the Project was from August 8, 2008 to October 6,
 2008.
- 36. By letter from the NAHC dated September 29, 2008, the District was informed, among other things, that:

- a. While a Sacred Lands File search was negative, that the Sacred Lands File is not exhaustive and that local tribal contacts should be consulted from the attached list;
- In some cases, the existence of Native American cultural resources may be known only to local tribes;
- Lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence; and
- d. Lead agencies should consider avoidance when significant cultural resources are discovered during project planning or implementation.
- 37. The MND was to be approved by the District Board on October 14, 2008. However, the public hearing date was postponed due to possible changes to the Project related to change to a point of connection in the discharge pipeline. These changes apparently could not be made as agreements with an adjacent proposed development (South Coast Development) had to be formalized before the change could be made. The Project agenda's executive summary states that if an agreement is reached, supplemental CEQA documents would be submitted to the Board for its approval.
- 38. A MMRP was attached to the MND. The MND states that the mitigation measures are designed to reduce any potentially significant impacts resulting from the Project to insignificance and that these mitigation measures would be required to be incorporated into the Project. The MMRP contains mitigation measures related to Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources/Paleontology, Hydrology and Water Quality and Noise. Yet, despite the information from the Native Monitors, the canine survey and the NAHC, the MND failed to list any potentially significant impacts to cultural resources; nor did the notice posted at the Office of the County Clerk reveal any potentially significant impacts to cultural resources.
- 39. No evidence has been presented to Viejas or to the public that the District or its consultants made any outreach to explain the Project to, or to gather information on cultural resources from, local tribal governments during the CEQA document preparation, public review or approval periods.

40.	Notwithstanding the knowledge of the District as to the likelihood of the present
of a tribal b	burial ground and ceremonial place on the Project site, neither the MND nor any oth
supporting	documentation identified the existence of this potentially significant environment
effect. Fu	arthermore, no mitigation measures were included in the Mitigation Monitoring an
Reporting	Program that were directed at reducing this adverse affect below the level of
significano	e.

- 41. None of these mitigation measures were designed to avoid or directly mitigate to insignificance the potential impacts, known to the District but not to the public, or the actual adverse effects of the Project on cultural resources and human remains. Rather, these measures were designed only to monitor the site construction for the purpose of providing mitigation for impacts to isolated finds discovered only after construction had commenced.
- Data recovery investigations were conducted at the site between January 20 and March 5, 2009.
- 43. In January 2009, due to the conditions of the soils, Native Monitor Lucas requested water screening to properly recover potential human remains, especially those that were cremated.
- 44. On January 29, 2009, Native Monitor Lucas met with ASM at their offices and reminded them of her and Monitor Linton's prior letters regarding the need for site avoidance, the lack of experience among the data recovery crew members and that she has found artifacts in spoils on the ground near water screening that had been discarded by the crew.
- In or about February 2009, Native Monitor Lucas requested that bone fragments found onsite be properly identified.
- On February 6, 2009, the Coroner's office performed first positive bone identification.
- 47. On or about February 10, 2009, KCRC was named MLD by the NAHC. KCRC asks that remains and grave goods be kept in an onsite, locked storage containers and that Native Monitors be permitted to set aside from future spoils any of the artifacts they felt were grave

goods. Native Monitor Linton asks ASM to repatriate all the artifacts since they were coming from a burial ground. ASM did not agree to repatriate those items.

- 48. March 9, 2009, Native Monitor Lucas again speaks to ASM at their office about the property being a burial ground and that it not be descented.
- March 30, 2009, during lab work an additional piece of human bone was identified by a person unknown to Viejas.
- 50. Ultimately, 14 bone fragments were positively identified by the Coroner as human. Another 204 pieces of calcined bone apparently were not provided to the Coroner for positive identification but were set aside for repatriation at a later date.
- Repatriation of the items from data recovery occurred on or around March 30,
 2009.
- 52. In August 2009, ASM provided the District with a Data Recovery Excavations Report for the Project. Among other things, the report states that:
- a. It is possible that fragmented human remains are scattered throughout the site deposit, both within and outside the core site area;
- Fifty percent of the human remains discovered at the site during data recovery were found outside the core area in the two test units done to see if human remains may be outside the core area;
- That the ceramic sherd density is one of the highest of any site in San Diego
 County; and
 - An age range of A.D. 780 and 1910.
- Other items found included beads, pipe fragments, arrowheads and quartz items indicating burial and ceremonial items. Despite these finds, all of which presented new information as to potentially significant environmental effects not disclosed in the MND nor prior studies available to the public or tribes or included in the administrative record, the District did not, and has not, conducted supplemental CEQA review as required by law.
 - 53. The Data Recovery Report goes on to state that with the understanding that complete hand excavation of cultural deposits is financially infeasible for the Project, as

approved, the District should work with the Native American community regarding the disposition of unanticipated discoveries during project construction.

- 54. On August 28, 2009, KCRC representatives met with the District on the property to discuss ideas about potentially putting a monument and plaque on the property. On information and belief, Viejas believes that Monitor Lucas inquired to the District as to whether the issue of the burial ground had been resolved. The District representative did not respond to her personally, but instead used his cell phone and stepped away. When he returned, the meeting ended without further discussion.
- 55. The Data Recovery Report was brought by the District to the September 3, 2009, KCRC meeting, but not provided in advance. The District also showed a PowerPoint of the Project at the meeting. The PowerPoint does not reference the total number of individual human beings represented in the human bone identified at the property, nor does it reference the unusually high density of pottery sherds at the site. It also incorrectly states that the carrine study was "inconclusive," and refers to the 204 pieces of calcined bone located at the site as "several". None of the information that was omitted from the PowerPoint was conveyed orally or otherwise by the District to the tribes at the KCRC meeting.
- 56. By letter dated September 14, 2009, the District thanked KCRC for meeting with it. The letter describes the Project as being "the first of the series of capital improvement projects that will provide a secondary water transmission feed that would enhance fire protection." It goes on to say that it would welcome an "ongoing dialogue" with KCRC regarding possibly preserving a portion of the rock outcrop as a possible memorial or educational monument to Kumeyaay cultural heritage and to discuss accommodating any onsite ceremonies that might be appropriate prior to construction.
- By email dated October 2, 2009, KCRC advised the District it would be sending it a letter discussing its "many concerns" about the Project.
- 58. That letter, dated October 13, 2009, asked the District to schedule a meeting with KCRC to discuss several concerns about the Project related to, among other things 1) questioning why the site would be destroyed, 2) that the grass be cut and the forensic dogs be

permitted to come out again, 3) if any human remains are discovered that the area be hand excavated and the soil be water screened, 4) that soil from prior and future excavations be placed back onto the site, 5) that all artifacts that were recovered be reputriated to KCRC due to the fact KCRC considers the site a cemetery, 6) a memorial wall/monument be built out of the milling rock, 7) to allow time prior to construction for KCRC delegates to spend time on the land, and 8) expressing KCRC's intention to "preserve as much of this site as possible." On October 15, 2009, some KCRC delegates met with the District.

- 59. Through a letter dated October 27, 2009, the District informed ASM that after receiving ASM's final data recovery report, the District received a request from KCRC to repatriate all artifacts from the data recovery that were not considered grave goods by ASM, because KCRC members consider the site to be a burial ground.
- 60. Through a letter dated November 12, 2009, the District wrote to KCRC summarizing several items 1) that the grass had been cut at the site, 2) the forensic canines did "alert" at two locations previously excavated during data recovery, 3) that Native Monitor Lucas found additional artifacts at the site, 4) that the District is ready to excavate the areas of interest shown by the forensic canines and repatriate the soils to KCRC, and 5) that KCRC would be allowed to hold a ceremony onsite to "pay tribute to the human remains found onsite." The District also asserted that it had completed all the requests from KCRC's October 13, 2009 letter, except design of the monument.
- 61. On or about December 15, 2009, Frank Brown (Viejas Indian) went to the site to determine if he would monitor the construction phase of the Project. It is Viejas' information and belief that Native Monitors Lucas and Linton refused further site work as it would be a spiritual violation for them to work on a Project being constructed on a tribal burial ground and ceremonial place. Mr. Brown was extremely alarmed by what he saw at the property and contacted the NAHC with his concerns.
- 62. On January 4, 2010, the NAHC sent a letter to Mr. Brown and Mr. Banegas (a member of the Barona Band and Chairman of the KCRC), stating that KCRC still had authority to make recommendations to the District as MLD, and if the District refused to consider

abandoning the Project and potentially destroying what the NAHC now considers a Native American burial ground, that it supports legal action being taken against the District for violating state cultural preservation and burial laws and that once an MLD has been designated for a Project, that there shall always be an MLD for that Project.

- 63. On January 22, 2010, the District engineer sent a letter to Mr. Banegas stating his view that "no further obstructions exist" to moving forward with the Project, that the site was the "only available property" when it was purchased, and the geographical conditions and technical constraints of the facilities "procluded any options" to avoid the current impacts on the site.
- 64. By letter dated February 8, 2010, KCRC informed the NAHC, the District and Viejas that KCRC voted at its regular monthly meeting on February 4, 2010, to transfer the MLD designation to Viejas in order for Viejas to conduct further review and make determinations for the site.
- 65. At KCRC's and the District's request, on February 11, 2010, ASM allegedly transferred the remaining, additional Project collection to Clint Linton, Native Monitor. Viejas, the MLD, was not consulted by the District on this transfer.
- 66. On February 17, 2010, the Viejas Tribal Chairman sent a letter to the District's Director of Engineering and Planning: 1) advising the District of the MLD designation transfer, 2) requesting that work stop on the Project; 3) stating the site is a Kumeyaay burial ground and a ceremonial place; 4) requesting clarification on avoidance and mitigation measures; 5) requesting all information on the location and conditions of human remains previously removed from the site by District or its contractors; 6) requesting all CEQA documentation; and 7) requesting a meeting with the District to discuss the same. An attachment to the District's NAHC submission, discussed below, has a received date stamp of February 22, 2010 from the District's legal counsel's office.
- 67. On information and belief, Viejas alleges that around February 22 and 23, 2010, the blasting contractor did preparatory work and drilling at the milling feature in anticipation of blasting the feature. Viejas, the MLD, was not consulted by the District on this activity. Viejas, the

MLD, has no knowledge of whether a Native Monitor was present for all or part of the blasting work.

- 68. Not having received a response from the District, on February 24, 2010, the Viejas Tribal Chairman sent a second letter to the District Director of Engineering and Planning again requesting work stoppage and the provision of information. Viejas, the MLD, reiterated its concerns from its earlier letter, its request to meet and its desire that only qualified cultural monitors be at the site.
- 69. On February 24, 2010, the NAHC sent a letter to the District notifying it that the District should cease activities relating to moving cultural features with explosives in light of the prior request to stop work by Viejas. The letter references unlawful and malicious destruction of a religious and cultural site and cites the penalties for such violations. The NAHC demanded that that the District stop work until a complete analysis is made of the impact of the Project on Native American cultural resources and that the assessment be conducted in full consultation with Viejas.
- 70. On information and belief, Viejas alleges that also on February 24, 2010, the blasting contractor added the expansion compound which would separate the milling feature from the rest of the bedrock. Viejas, the MLD, was not consulted by the District on this activity.
 - 71. On or about February 25, 2010, members of the Viejas and Sycuan Bands performed a site visit and were extremely disturbed by how the site had been treated by the District. Through a letter of the same date to Viejas, the District informed Viejas that it had stopped work at the Project site.
 - On or about February 25, 2010, the District suspended construction on the Project.
 Viejas believes that this suspension has continued through the filing hereof.
 - 73. Through a letter dated March 2, 2010, from the District's legal counsel to the Viejas Office of Legal Affairs, District's legal counsel inquired whether Viejas had received all the requested documents.

- 74. Through a letter dated March 5, 2010, the Viejas Office of Legal Affairs responded to District's legal counsel that all the items had not been provided and some that were, were incomplete. Viejas also requested to meet with the District.
- 75. Through a letter dated March 10, 2010, the Viejas Tribal Chairman outlined to the District's General Manager the potential methods for onsite redesign and mitigation measures to better protect the tribal cultural resources. The letter also requested the District consider preparing supplemental environmental documents pursuant to CEQA.
- 76. On March 11, 2010, Viejas and the District met. Viejas Office of Legal Affairs also sent a letter to the District's legal counsel indicating that the District's legal counsel's lack of response to document and meeting requests will hinder progress towards a resolution of the matter.
- 77. Through a letter dated March 12, 2010, the District's legal counsel requested the NAHC mediate the dispute within "no later than" two business days from the same date. A letter of official notice was also sent from District's legal counsel to the Viejas Tribal Chairman.
- 78. Through a letter dated March 15, 2010, the NAHC, located in Sacramento, responded that the requested date was not reasonable, but that mediation continued to be an option.
- 79. On March 16, 2010, Viejas and the District met again. Through a letter of the same date, Viejas Office of Legal Affairs expressed concern to the District's legal counsel regarding the manner of handling possible human remains and grave goods that had been found at the Project site during construction. Viejas also noted that because human remains have already been positively identified from the site, that the Coroner be called to accurately identify any suspect remains and made other recommendations for treatment as MLD to prevent potential vandalism, theft or desecration.
- 80. On March 18, 2010, Viejas sent a letter to the NAHC requesting a sanctified cemetery hearing pursuant to PRC section 5097.97 on April 6, 2010, the date of the next regular NAHC Commission hearing.

- 81. On March 18, 2010, the Chairman of the Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Indians sent a letter in support of Viejas' designation as MLD and in support of the requested sanctified cemetery hearing.
- 82. Through a letter dated March 22, 2010, Viejas Office of Legal Affairs provided the District's legal counsel with the outline of the comprehensive tribal cultural resources evaluation and recommended a consultant, pursuant to the District's request. Viejas as MLD also recommended a consulting firm and listed seven potential Native Monitors as well as indicating that the MMRP measures relating to reporting of human remains be followed.
- 83. Through an email dated March 24, 2010, Viojas Office of Legal Affairs responded to the District's legal counsel that Viojas is willing to mediate but wants the parties exhaust their efforts to resolve the situation less formally. Viojas has not been informed that the District has withdrawn its request for NAHC mediation. Viojas continues to support NAHC mediation between the District and Viojas. This email also reiterates Viojas' request for certain information, which the District had yet to provide.
- 84. Through a letter dated March 25, 2010, the District's legal counsel responded to the Viejas letter, asserting that no human bones have been found at the property during construction starting in December 2009, admitting that bones were found during construction activity, but not explaining how the bone identification process has worked in the field during construction.
- 85. On March 29, 2010, the NAHC issued a Staff Investigation Report that included:

 An introduction to the issue, 2) Evidence of Native American burials at site, 3) Evidence of cultural resources at site, 4) California Law and Native American burials, 5) California law and Native American Cultural Sites, 6) Alternative to avoid impacts, and 7) Findings. The Report also accepted the tribal determination that the site is sacred and eligible for the Sacred Land Files inventory.
- On April 1, 2010, Viejas sent a letter and attachments in support to the NAHC action.
- 87. On April 5, 2010, the District sent a letter and attachments in opposition to the NAHC action. Attached thereto is an unsigned declaration dated April 5, 2010, from the Native

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Monitor Cuero during construction admitting that approximately three bone fragments were uncovered and that he believed the bones were nonhuman. The declaration lacks foundation and does not set forth any qualifications of the Monitor or crew to properly identify fragmented human remains, nor is explanation made of why the Coroner was not called. The Native Monitor also admits that a "number of artifacts" were uncovered during construction including pottery, metates, hand stones and arrowheads. Neither KCRC (the former MLD), nor Viejas (the current MLD), were contacted by the District regarding the identification or disposition of these construction finds which may be grave goods or ceremonial items.

88. On April 6, 2010, the NAHC held a hearing on this matter at its regular Commission meeting in Sacramento. NAHC staff presented its Investigative Report and Recommendations and testimony was provided in support and in opposition to the acknowledgement by the NAHC that the site is a sanctified cemetery and ceremonial place pursuant to California law. Because there was no quorum, the Commission could not formally act and the hearing was continued. However, a commissioner recommended that the District not commence construction at the site until after the Commission rendered its decision. The District's legal counsel agreed to take this recommendation back to the District.

- 89. On April 12, 2010, the District's legal counsel sent a letter to Viejas Office of Legal Affairs stating that the District "remains committed to seeking resolution" with Viejas and requesting a meeting to further those discussions. The letter requests that Viejas consider a District proposal to reconfigure the Project to substantially avoid the core area.
- 90. On April 13, 2010, Viejas Office of Legal Affairs sent a letter to the District's legal counsel listing out seven requests of the Tribal Council.
- 91. Through a letter dated April 23, 2010, the District's legal counsel again states the District "remains committed to seeking a resolution" with Viejas and confirms the meeting between the parties on April 29, 2010.
- 92. The continued NAHC hearing was noticed for May 12, 2010, in San Diego, but because of a health emergency of one of the Commissioners, it had to be postponed.

- 93. Through an email dated April 28, 2010 to District's legal counsel, Viejas Office of Legal Affairs requested clarification of what the District means by "core area" as there is nothing in prior correspondence that defines it.
- 94. On April 29, 2010, the District and Viejas met to discuss potential alternatives to the Project. The District failed to present any real alternatives at this meeting, but instead merely presented a graphic indicating what the District believes is the core archaeological area they could avoid directly impacting.
- 95. Through a letter dated May 3, 2010, the Viejas Tribal Chairman sent a letter to President McMillan memorializing the meeting and that the ensite redesign attached to the District's counsel's April 12, 2010, letter was not actually an on-site redesign alternative under consideration by the District. Instead, the alternative was a preliminary design from 2008 that is not relevant to what the District would consider proposing to us now.
- 96. Through an undated letter to the Viejas Tribal Chairman, delivered to tribal security in the Viejas Casino parking lot on May 6, 2010 by the District's agent, District President McMillan tried to "clarify" the efforts which have gone into the development and consideration of onsite alternatives. It stated that if the District was unable to construct the Project at the current site, it would likely kill the Project and this could also impact the District's ability to provide water service to Viejas. The letter closed by appreciating the Chairman's stated desire to open lines of communication between them and expressing hope that the parties can work together to resolve the issues.
- 97. Through a letter dated May 13, 2010, the Viejas Tribal Chairman responded to District President McMillan's undated letter regarding the availability of previously considered off-site alternatives, the apparent lack of seriousness regarding proposed on site alternatives that would be responsive to Viejas' concerns, the continued lack of response to Viejas' request for a tribal cultural resources evaluation to be performed, and that, without additional information, Viejas cannot assess whether the District's assertion that tribal cultural resources will be avoided with an onsite redesign is reasonable particularly where the District's own reports indicate otherwise.

98. On May 19, 2010, Viejas Office of Legal Affairs contacted the District's legal counsel to explore whether the District would consider agreeing to a toiling agreement that included a continued stay of Project construction. District legal counsel replied he would be willing to present a tolling agreement to his client.

99. Through a letter dated May 21, 2010, from the District's legal counsel to the NAHC, the District indicated that it would proceed with construction of the Project due to the delay in scheduling the continued NAHC hearing and an asserted "impasse" in negotiations with Viejas. The letter also described the District's plans "to remove all soil from the core area of the cultural site . . . down to the bedrock depth of approximately four feet, and repatriate (sic: reinter) it to the southwestern comer of the property ("Repatriation (sic: reinterment) Site")," The letter also stated that a Native Monitor would be retained and that any additional cultural resources or remains found on the site during construction would be "repatriated" to the "Repatriation Site."

100. Through an email of May 21, 2010, Viejas Office of Legal Affairs contacted counsel for the District to determine the date the District intended to start construction activity and whether it would be according to the approved Project or some other alternative site plan.

101. Through an email dated May 26, 2010, the District's legal counsel advised Viejas Office of Legal Affairs that the District declined to enter into a tolling agreement related to any claims which Viejas may have against the District or to stay Project construction.

102. Through a letter dated May 27, 2010, to the District's legal counsel, the NAHC 1) confirmed the June 17, 2010 hearing date, stated that it believed the analysis between the District and the MLD, Viejas, had not been completed, and 3) urged the District to postpone construction activity until all concerns between the parties were resolved. The NAHC stated that it stands ready to assist as it committed in its March 2010 letter, including by way of the District-requested mediation.

103. Through a letter dated May 27, 2010, the District's legal counsel sent a letter to the NAHC acknowledging the NAHC's confirmation of the hearing date but stating that in light of

the delayed hearing date and the "recent impasse" with Viejas that the District has "no choice" but to proceed with the Project on June 1, 2010.

104. Through a letter dated May 28, 2010 from the District President to the Tribal Chairman in response to the Chairman's May 13 letter, the President states that the District 1) intends to proceed with construction as originally designed and approved, 2) will not follow Viejas' MLD recommendations, and 3) will have an unidentified Native Monitor on site, but not one recommended by Viejas, the MLD.

EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES AND INADEQUATE REMEDIES AT LAW

105. Petitioner realleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 104, inclusive, as if set forth in full herein.

106. Petitioner has exhausted all available administrative remedies. Petitioners have expressed their objections orally and in writing to the District. District has stated that it will resume construction on the Project as soon as June 1, 2010, if the contractor can mobilize. The District has refused to enforce mitigation measures, or to conduct subsequent environmental review as required by CEQA pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21166, and has also refused to set aside the negative declaration in light of the District's intentional suppression of relevant evidence.

107. Petitioner has advised the NAHC that District's Project construction which was suspended on February 25, 2010 threatened to cause "severe or irreparable damage to a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site." The District has stated that it will resume construction June 1, 2010, if the contractor can mobilize, in spite of the fact that the NAHC is fulfilling its mandatory statutory duty to conduct an investigation and hold a special public hearing on the matter scheduled for June 17, 2010 in the City of San Diego.

108. The NAHC has urged the District, in a letter dated May 27, 2010, to postpose all construction activity until "all concerns between the parties are resolved."

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Proceed in a Manner Required by Law Under CEOA)

- 114. Petitioner realleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 113, inclusive, as if set forth in full herein.
- 115. Viejas alleges the District prejudicially abused its discretion and acted not in accordance with CEQA when it knowingly suppressed information that showed actual or potentially significant environmental effects and proceeded to adopt a MND without revealing those effects either in its MND or otherwise to the public and without studying and adopting feasible mitigation measures to avoid or reduce those effects.
- 116. By reason of the foregoing, the District is carrying out or has approved a project that may have a significant effect on the environment without having fully determined whether the project may have a significant effect on the environment or whether to require mitigation or alternatives that could reduce those significant effects. Therefore, the Court must set aside, void or annul the Project approval and all related environmental approvals.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Conduct Subsequent Environmental Review and Prepare Subsequent Environmental Documents under CEQA)

- 117. Petitioner incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 116, inclusive, as if set forth in full herein.
 - 118. Viejas alleges that District prejudicially abused its discretion and acted not in accordance with Public Resources Code section 21166(c), among others, when following the discovery of significant new information of substantial importance, the existence of a tribal burial ground, grave goods and ceremonial items, found after project approval during archaeological data recovery, and before construction commenced, the District failed to conduct subsequent environmental review and prepare environmental documents.
 - 119. By reason of the foregoing, the District is carrying out a project that may have a significant effect on the environment without completing required supplement environmental

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review, and the Court must issue a writ of mandate to the District to proceed in a manner required by law by preparing, considering and, as needed, approving subsequent environmental documents before continuing with the Project.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Enforce its Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program as Required by CEQA and Conditions of Project Approval)

- 120. Petitioner incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 119, inclusive, as if set forth in full herein.
- 121. Pursuant to the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Project, certain activities are required to be undertaken as part of the Project including: 1) all monitors are to keep daily logs, 2) proper identification and determination of bone type is to be accomplished, and 3) the County Coroner/Medical Examiner is to be centacted if suspected Native American remains are found.
- 122. District failed to comply with the mitigation measures set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, because it failed to: 1) keep daily monitor logs, 2) have qualified individuals make initial determinations regarding potential Native American remains, and 3) contact the Medical Examiner/Coroner for positive bone identification on a number of occasions when suspected human remains were discovered.
- 123. District has a clear and present duty to enforce its own Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. District has committed a prejudicial abuse of discretion and not acted in accordance with the law by failing to implement these mitigation measures or halt construction until it has contacted the Coroner and complied with all other requirements of law. Through its actions and inactions, the District has potentially impacted additional human remains, grave goods and ceremonial items.
 - 124. By reason of the foregoing, this Court must issue a writ ordering the District to cease and desist the Project and to comply with the law, as set forth herein, prior to any recommencement of the Project.

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FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Proceed in a Manner Required by Law in Conferring with the Most Likely Descendant (Pub. Res. Code § 5097.98))

- 125. Petitioner incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 124, inclusive, as if set forth in full herein.
- 126. District has a clear and present duty under California law to negotiate in good faith with the MLD as to mitigation measures and recommendations following the discovery of multiple human remains and grave goods, pursuant to statutes including but not limited to Public Resources Code section 5097.98.
- 127. District has committed a prejudicial abuse of discretion and not acted in accordance with the law by failing: 1) to engage in and complete good faith negotiations with the MLD, 2) to continue to suspend construction until it has negotiated in good faith with the MLD so that damage to cultural resources can be avoided, minimized or mitigated to the extent feasible, and 3) to follow the recommendation of the MLD to conduct an adequate cultural resource survey to determine the extent of cultural resources, including multiple human remains and items associated with Native American burial, so that appropriate mitigation measures may be determined.
- 128. By reason of the foregoing, this Court must issue a writ to the District to cease and desist from the Project and to comply with the law by engaging in good faith negotiations with the MLD, as set forth herein, prior to any recommencement of the Project.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Proceed in a Manuer Required by Law to Have the NAHC Mediate Disputes with the MLDs (Pub. Res. Code § 5097.98(e))

- 129. Petitioner incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 128, inclusive, as if set forth in full herein.
- 130. As set forth above, the District initiated mediation with the NAHC regarding its disputes with Viejas, the MLD. The District has failed to participate in that mediation in good faith and to receive the recommendations from the NAHC.

131. Notwithstanding the invocation of the NAHC's jurisdiction to mediate disputes between a property owner (the District) and the MLD (Viejas), the District has unilaterally and arbitrarily and capriciously declared an impasse in: 1) the negotiation of the dispute between itself and Viejas, and 2) tried to avoid the jurisdiction of the NAHC to mediate the dispute instead announcing the District's unilateral decision on how it intends to proceed at the site.

132. The District has unilaterally stated that it intends to reinter the human remains on the site without satisfying the condition precedent required by Public Resources Code section 5097.98(e) of receiving and rejecting the recommendations of the NAHC.

133. The District has a clear and present duty under Public Resources Code sections 5097.98 and 5097.94(k) to respect the jurisdiction and proceedings of the NAHC and not to proceed unilaterally with construction prior to the NAHC conclusion of mediation and receipt of any recommendations for mitigation from the NAHC.

134. By reason of the foregoing, this Court must issue a writ to the District to cease and desist from the Project and to comply with the law by engaging in good faith mediation with the NAHC and, failing a resolution of the dispute with the MLD, to obtain the NAHC's recommendations and to then proceed in a manner prescribed by law.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Proceed in a Manner Required by Pub. Res. Code § 5897.97)

135. Petitioner incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 134, inclusive, as if set forth in full herein.

136. Parsuant to Public Resources Code section 5097.97, Viejas advised the NAHC that the District's Project may cause severe or irreparable damage to a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on public (District) property. Having received this notification, the NAHC is required to hold hearing.

137. The NAHC staff has conducted an investigation as to the effect of the Project which investigation has found that the District is threatening to cause severe and irreparable damage to a Native American sanctified cemetery. The NAHC is scheduled to conduct a public

hearing on June 17, 2010 to determine if the Project would result in such damage. Following that hearing, the NAHC may recommend mitigation measures for consideration by the District.

138. If the District fails to accept those mitigation measures, and if the NAHC finds that the proposed action would do severe and irreparable damage to a Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine located on District property, the NAHC can ask the Attorney General to take appropriate legal action pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 5097.94.

139. The District has a clear and present duty to respect the jurisdiction and proceedings of the NAHC under Section 5097,97 and not to proceed unilaterally with construction prior to the NAHC's conclusion of the pending hearing and receipt of any recommendations for mitigation from the NAHC.

140. By reason of the foregoing, this Court must issue a writ to the District 1) to cease and desist from the Project to allow the NAHC to exercise its jurisdiction to conclude its lawful hearing and to determine whether to make recommendations the District and 2) if such recommendations are forthcoming from the NAHC, to proceed in a manner prescribed by law.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Proceed in a Manner Required by Pub. Res. Code § 5097.98(e))

- 141. Petitioner incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 140, inclusive, as if set forth in full herein.
- 142. The District has stated that it intends to proceed with construction of the project and to bulldoze the soils containing cultural resources into a corner of the property.
- 143. The District's rejection of the recommendations of the MLD is arbitrary and capricious, and the District's plan to buildoze the cultural resources into a corner of its property is not reinterment of the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with sensitivity and appropriate dignity as is required by California law. Any such action would be arbitrary and capricious and would be a desecration of such human remains and associated items.

144. Furthermore, the District has proceeded in an arbitrary and capricious manner and contrary to law by stating that it would record an unspecified document with unspecified terms to assure that the location would not be subject to further and future subsurface disturbance.

145. By reason of the foregoing, this Court must issue a writ to the District to cease and desist from the Project and to comply with the law by treating human remains and items associated with human remains with appropriate dignity.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Comply with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5)

- 146. Petitioner incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs I through 145, inclusive, as if set forth in full herein.
- 147. The District has a clear and present duty under Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 to notify the Coroner on the occasion of each discovery of potential human remains, and the District has arbitrarily and capriciously failed to do so.
- 148. By reason of the foregoing, this Court must issue a writ to the District to cease and desist the Project and to comply with the law, as set forth herein, prior to any recommencement of the Project.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Declaratory Relief)

- 149. Petitioner incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 148, inclusive, as if set forth in full herein.
- 150. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Petitioner and Respondent concerning Respondent's compliance with CEQA, whether it has proceeded in a manner required by law, and whether Respondent's 1) failure to enforce mitigation measures, and 2) failure to assess subsequent new information and determine whether subsequent environmental documents should be prepared constituted a prejudicial abuse of discretion or a failure to proceed in a manner prescribed by law.

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- 151. Petitioner seeks a judicial determination and declaration that Respondent failed to proceed in accordance with the law and proceeded arbitrarily and capriciously in approving action to allow the construction of the Project.
- 152. A judicial declaration of the rights and duties of each party hereto is necessary so that Petitioner can determine its rights and duties under the laws of the State of California. Petitioner has no other plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law in the absence of such a declaration.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Injunction)

- 153. Petitioner incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 152, inclusive, as if set forth in full herein.
 - 154. As a proximate result of, among other things, Respondent's
 - a. suppression of relevant information that it was legally required to disclose,
 - failure to enforce its Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting program,
- failure to assess subsequent new information and determine whether a subsequent environmental documents should be prepared,
- d. threat to resume Project-related construction prior to the completion of a mediation and a hearing pending before the NAHC,
- failure to provide information and negotiate in good faith with the MLD,
- f. obstruction of the NAHC's performance of its duties both as to mediation and in making a determination that the land on which the Project is being constructed constitutes a "sanctified cemetery and ceremonial place," Petitioner and the public at large have and continue to suffer great and irreparable harm, because environmental and cultural resources have been and will again be destroyed and a burial ground and ceremonial place is being descented.
- 155. Petitioner cannot be fully compensated in damages and is without an adequate remedy at law because: (a) the harm to the land and Petitioner's cultural and spiritual values cannot be recompensed by damages, (b) the exact amount of any compensable damage suffered

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by Petitioner and the public at large will be difficult to ascertain, (c) the public policies of the State of California to protect, rehabilitate and enhance to the fullest extent possible the environmental quality of the State and to protect Native American cometeries and ceremonial places will be frustrated and avoided, if District were to be allowed to continue construction of the Project without complying with applicable laws as set forth herein.

156. The issuance of an injunction is not against the public interest and, indeed, furthers the public interest to preserve and enhance the environment and cultural resources and to protect Native American cometeries and ceremonial places. Neither Respondents nor the public would suffer harm if the Court ordered a halt of construction of the Project, which is only a redundant water supply system and is not needed to prevent any immediate harm to the public or the environment, pending a hearing on this matter. The public interest would be further enhanced by removing incentives to agencies and applicants to attempt to avoid environmental review, and the jurisdiction of the NAHC.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- For a temporary stay or restraining order and preliminary injunction restraining.
 District from continued construction of the Project pending a hearing on this matter;
 - For a writ of mandate or injunction,
- Enjoining or cedering the District to cease and desist from the Project until it has complied with California law, including but not limited to, CEQA,
- Enjoining or ordering the District to enforce and comply with the mitigation measures and the District's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program,
- Enjoining or ordering the District to comply with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code.
- d. Enjoining or ordering the District to cease and desist from construction unless and until lawful approval is obtained by the District after the consideration of new information, changed circumstances and adoption of findings supported by substantial evidence,
- Enjoining or ordering the District to cease and desist from the Project until after the NAHC concludes its hearing process under Public Resources Code section 5097.97 and

VERIFICATION

1, Bobby L. Barrett, say:

I am the elected Chairmon of the Viejas Band of Kumeyany Indians. Petitioner in this action. I have read the petition and complaint. All the facts alleged therein not otherwise supported by citations to the record, exhibits, or other documents, or where specified on information and belief, are true to my own personal knowledge.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the above is true and correct under the lims of the State of California.

Executed on this 31 day of Phy 2010 in Alpine California

(Sobby I_ (Sarvet)

Chairmon, Viejas Band of Kumoyaay Indians

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	11				
	Steven P. McDonald, State Bar No. 077368				
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7	La Jolla, CA 92037				
	Fax No.: 858.454.8493				
9	VIELAS BAND of VIEW Bar No. 231972				
10	VIEJAS BAND of KUMEYAAY INDIANS Viejas Office of Legal Affairs 5000 Willows Road				
11	Alpine, CA 91901				
12	Telephone No.: 619.659.1710 Fax No.: 619.659.1970				
13	Attorneys for Petitioner and Plaintiff Violes De	ad et v			
14	Attorneys for Petitioner and Plaintiff Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians				
15	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA				
16	FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO				
17		TO SALE DIEGO			
18	Viejas Band of Kumeynay Indians, a federally	1 0			
19	recognized Indian Tribe,	Case No.			
20	Petitioner and Plaintiff,	NOTICE OF INTENT TO FILE A CEQA			
21	v.	PETITION			
22	PADRE DAM MUNICIPAL WATER				
23	DISTRICT, a public agency; and DOES I through 10, inclusive,				
24	Respondents and Defendants,				
25	TO RESPONDENT PADRE DAM MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT:				
26	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, under Public Resources Code section 21167.5, that Petitioner VIEJAS				
27	BAND OF KUMEYAAY INDIANS ("Petitioner"	or "Viejas") intends to file a petition for writ of			
9		A merce of the w beamon for wait of			

 mandate and complaint for declaratory and injunctive relief against PADRE DAM MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ("Respondent" or "District") in the San Diego County Superior Court regarding The Eastern Service Area Secondary Connection Project (Ridge Hill Road Facilities) (the "Project").

The petition alleges that the District 1) failed to proceed in the manner prescribed by law in adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project; 2) failed to conduct subsequent environmental review and prepare subsequent environmental documents upon discovering new information regarding a new adverse environmental effect; 3) failed to follow and enforce conditions of approval for the project contained in, among other things, the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program; 4) failed to confer with the Most Likely Descendant ("MLD") as required by the Public Resources Code; 5) failed to proceed in a manner required by law to complete mediation with the Native American Heritage Commission ("NAHC") regarding disputes with the MLD; 6) failed to proceed in a manner required by law by threatening to destroy cultural resources while a hearing on such resources is pending before the NAHC; 7) failed to proceed in a manner required by law by arbitrarily and capriciously ignoring the recommendations of the MLD and threatening to proceed to destroy cultural resources; and 8) failed to report the discovery of potential human remains to the Coroner.

The petition will seek a writ of mandate, declaratory and injunctive relief, including the following:

- For a temporary stay or restraining order and preliminary injunction restraining District from continued construction of the Project pending a hearing on this matter;
 - For a writ of mandate or injunction,
- Enjoining or ordering the District to cease and desist from the Project until it has complied with California law, including but not limited to, CEQA,
- Enjoining or cedering the District to enforce and comply with the mitigation measures and the District's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program,

PROOF OF SERVICE

Vicias Band of Kumeyaay Indians, v. Padre Dam Municipal Water District, et al. San Diego Superior Court Case No.

I, Kelly McDonald, declare as follows:

I am employed with The McDonald Law Firm, LC, 7855 Fay Avenue, Suite 250, La Jolla, CA 92037. I am readily familiar with the business practices of this office for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing within the United States Postal Service. I am over the age of eighteen years, and am not a party to this action.

On June 1, 2010, I served the following:

NOTICE OF INTENT TO FILE A CEQA PETITION

on the below parties in this action by placing a true copy (copies) thereof in a separate envelope(s), addressed as shown, for collection and mailing on the below indicated day pursuant to the ordinary business practice of this office which is that correspondence for mailing is collected and deposited with the United States Postal Service on the same day in the ordinary course of business. Additionally, I served a true copy (copies) of the document(s) via facsimile on the below parties in this action to fax number listed below. No error was reported by the fax machine that I used. A copy of the record of the fax transmission is attached hereto.

James B. Gilpin, Esq. Best Best & Krieger LLP 655 W. Broadway, 15th Floor San Diego, CA 92101 Ph: 619.525.1300 Fx: 619.233.6118

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at La Jella, California on June 1, 2010.

KELLY McDONALD

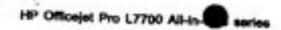
THE McDONALD LAW FIRM, LC

7855 Fay Avenue, Suite 250 La Jolla, CA 92037 858.551.1185 / 858.551.1186 fx

FACSIMILE DOCUMENT

Date:	June 1, 2010	
To:	James B Gilpin, Esq.	
Company:	Best Best a Krieger LLD	
Facsimile:	619.233.6118	
Confirming:	619. 525. 1300	
From:	Steven P. McDonald, Erg.	
Pages:	S (including cover)	
Message:		

PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL - All information transmitted hereby is intended only for the use of the addressee(s) named above. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient(s), please note that any distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. Anyone who receives this communication in error should notify us immediately by telephone and return the original message to us.



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	Steven P. McDonald, State Bar No. 077368 Christopher J. Martin, State Bar No. 249129				
	7855 Fay Avenue, Suite 250				
	La Jolla, CA 92037 Telephone No.: 858 551 1185				
	5 Courtney Ann Coyle, State Bar No. 174934 LAW OFFICE OF COURTNEY AND CONT.				
	La Jolla, CA 92037 Telephone No.: 858.454.8687 Fax No.: 858.454.8493 Kimberly R. Mottler, State Bar No. 231972 VIEJAS BAND of KUMEYAAY INDIANS Viejas Office of Legal Affairs				
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11	Telephone No.: 619.659.1710 Fax No.: 619.659.1970				
12	Pac 140.: 619.639.1970				
13	The state of the s				
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15	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA				
16	FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CENTRAL DIVISION				
17					
18 19	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, a federally recognized Indian Tribe,	Case No.			
20	Petitioner and Plaintiff,	REQUEST TO RESPONDENT PADRE			
21	v.	DAM MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT FOR PREPARATION OF RECORD			
22	PADRE DAM MUNICIPAL WATER				
23	DISTRICT, a public agency; and DOES ! through 10, inclusive,				
24	Respondents and Defendants				
25	Under Public Resources Code secti	on 21167.6, Petitioner VIEJAS BAND OF			
26		DAM MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT prepare			
27	the record of Respondent's proceedings related to				
28	///				

Request to Respondent Padre Dam Municipal Water District for Preparation of Record

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Petitioner requests that Respondent include in the record any and all documents or records relating or pertaining to The Eastern Service Area Secondary Connection Project (Ridge Hill Road Facilities, including, but not limited to:

- All project application materials.
- All staff reports and related documents prepared by the respondent public agency with respect to its compliance with the substantive and procedural requirements of this division and with respect to the action on the project.
- All staff reports and related documents prepared by the respondent public agency
 and written testimony or documents submitted by any person relevant to any findings or statement
 of overriding considerations adopted by the respondent agency pursuant to this division.
- 4. Any transcript or minutes of the proceedings at which the decisionmaking body of the respondent public agency heard testimony on, or considered any environmental document on, the project, and any transcript or minutes of proceedings before any advisory body to the respondent public agency that were presented to the decisionmaking body prior to action on the environmental documents or on the project.
- All notices issued by the respondent public agency to comply with this division or with any other law governing the processing and approval of the project.
- All written comments received in response to, or in connection with, environmental documents prepared for the project, including responses to the notice of preparation.
- All written evidence or correspondence submitted to, or transferred from, the respondent public agency with respect to compliance with this division or with respect to the project.
- Any proposed decisions or findings submitted to the decisionmaking body of the respondent public agency by its staff, or the project proponent, project opponents, or other persons.
- 9. The documentation of the final public agency decision, including the final environmental impact report, mitigated negative declaration, or negative declaration, and all documents, in addition to those referenced in paragraph (3), cited or relied on in the findings or in

 The full written record before any inferior administrative decisionmaking body whose decision was appealed to a superior administrative decisionmaking body prior to the filing of litigation.

Petitioner will pay the reasonable costs of preparation of the record on notice of the estimated costs of preparation.

DATED: June 1, 2010

THE McDONALD LAW FIRM, LC

By

Steven P. McDonald

Attorneys for Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians

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1	Steven P. McDonald, State Bar No. 077368 Christopher J. Martin, State Bar No. 249129			
2	THE McDONALD LAW FIRM, LC 7855 Fay Avenue, Suite 250			
3	La Jolla, CA 92037 Telephone No.: 858.551,1185			
4	Fax No.: 858,551,1186			
5	Courtney Ann Coyle, State Bar No. 174934			
6	LAW OFFICE OF COURTNEY ANN COYLE 1609 Soledad Avenue			
7	La Jolia, CA 92037 Telephone No.: 858.454.8687			
8	Fax No.: 858.454.8493			
9	Kimberly R. Mettler, State Bar No. 231972 VIEJAS BAND of KUMEYAAY INDIANS			
10	Viejas Office of Legal Affairs 5000 Willows Road			
11	Alpine, CA 91901			
	Telephone No.: 619.659.1710 Fax No.: 619.659.1970			
12				
13	Attorneys for Petitioner and Plaintiff Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians			
14				
15	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA			
16	FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN	DIEGO, CENTRAL DIVISION		
17				
18	Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, a federally recognized Indian Tribe,	Case No.		
20	Petitioner and Plaintiff,	NOTICE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL		
	v.			
21	PADRE DAM MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, a public agency; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,			
23	Respondents and Defendants,			
25	To the Attorney General of the State of C	alifornia:		
16	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, under Public Resour	oes Code section 21167.7, that on June 1, 2010,		
27	Petitioner VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY D	DIANS filed a petition for writ of mandate and		
28	[현대] 등 하게 되었는데 하는데 그렇게 하는데	against PADRE DAM MUNICIPAL WATER		
- 11				

Notice to Attorney General

DISTRICT ("District") in the San Diego County Superior Court regarding The Eastern Service Area Secondary Connection Project (Ridge Hill Road Facilities) (the "Project").

The petition alleges that the District 1) failed to proceed in the manner prescribed by law in adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project; 2) failed to conduct subsequent environmental review and prepare subsequent environmental documents upon discovering new information regarding a new adverse environmental effect; 3) failed to follow and enforce conditions of approval for the project contained in, among other things, the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program; 4) failed to confer with the Most Likely Descendant ("MLD") as required by the Public Resources Code; 5) failed to proceed in a manner required by law to complete mediation with the Native American Heritage Commission ("NAHC") regarding disputes with the MLD; 6) failed to proceed in a manner required by law by threatening to destroy cultural resources while a hearing on such resources is pending before the NAHC; 7) failed to proceed in a manner required by law by arbitrarily and capriciously ignoring the recommendations of the MLD and threatening to proceed to destroy cultural resources; and 8) failed to report the discovery of potential human remains to the Coroner.

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- For a temporary stay or restraining order and preliminary injunction restraining.
 District from continued construction of the Project pending a hearing on this matter;
 - For a writ of mandate or injunction,
- Enjoining or ordering the District to cease and desist from the Project until it has complied with California law, including but not limited to, CEQA.
- Enjoining or ordering the District to enforce and comply with the mitigation measures and the District's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program,
- Enjoining or ordering the District to comply with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code,

Notice to Attorney General

1	PROOF OF SERVICE
2	Vieias Band of Kumeyaay Indians v. Padre Dam Municipal Water District, et al.
3	San Diego Superior Court Case No.
	I, Keily McDonald, declare as follows:
,	I am employed with The McDonald Law Firm, LC, 7855 Fay Avenue, Suite 250, La Jolla,
,	CA 92037. I am readily familiar with the business practices of this office for collection and
1	processing of correspondence for mailing within the United States Postal Service. I am over the

On June 1, 2010, I served the following:

age of eighteen years, and am not a party to this action.

NOTICE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

on the below parties in this action by placing a true copy (copies) thereof in a separate envelope(s), addressed as shown, for collection and mailing on the below indicated day pursuant to the ordinary business practice of this office which is that correspondence for mailing is collected and deposited with the United States Postal Service on the same day in the ordinary course of business:

Office of the Attorney General 1300 | Street Sacramento, CA 95814-2919 Telephone: 916.445.9555

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at La Jolla, California on June 1, 2010.

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